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EXAMINER

THOMPSON, JAMES A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2625

DATE MAILED: 10/16/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/727,609

Applicant(s)

KEMPF, JEFFREY

Examiner

James A. Thompson

Art Unit

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 July 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 08 February 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments filed 26 July 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding page 11, line 2 to page 13, line 4: In the previous office action, mailed 26 January 2006, Examiner has clearly presented a detailed line of reasoning explaining both how and why one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have combined the teachings of Nguyen (US Patent 5,892,851) and Metaxas (US Patent 6,307,978 B1) [see page 5, line 12 to page 7, line 2 of said previous office action]. The only limitation of claim 1 not expressly taught by Nguyen is a particular aspect of pixel processing order in the parallel image processing system of Nguyen. Specifically, Nguyen does teach that the group of pixels to be processed next, which are abutted by the recited "last pixel", are in the row of pixels. All other limitations are fully met solely by the teachings of Nguyen. Thus, the combination presented is not some "cutting and pasting" of the references as alleged by Applicant, but is merely the modification of a particular detail of the pixel processing order taught by Nguyen, according to the teachings of Metaxas. Both Nguyen and Metaxas are concerned with the efficient parallel processing of digital pixel image data, particularly with respect to halftoning and error diffusion. Thus, there is a clear nexus between the teachings of Nguyen and Metaxas. One of one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention seeing both the teachings of Metaxas would not only have easily been able to modify the teachings of Nguyen according to the teachings of Metaxas, as set forth in detail on page

5, line 15 to page 6, line 11 of said previous office action, but one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would also had sufficient motivation to combine the teachings of Nguyen and Metaxas, as set forth on page 6, line 11 to page 7, line 2 of said previous office action. Applicant has not attempted to refute the line of reasoning set forth in said previous office action, but has merely stated that Applicant does not personally find it convincing. Thus, Applicant's line of rebuttal is clearly not a convincing one.

**Regarding page 13, line 5 to page 14, line 6:** Again, Applicant is merely alleging that there is no motivation to combine the references, when such a motivation has clearly been set forth in said previous office action.

**Regarding page 14, lines 7-19:** Examiner has not at all ignored the limitations of the claims. The limitations "subtracting said pseudo random number" and "adding said pseudo random number" have been fully met by the *combination* of Nguyen, Metaxas and Shiau (US Patent 5,880,857), as set forth in detail on pages 7-8 of said previous office action. In brief, though more clearly set forth in said previous office action and below, adding and subtracting said pseudo random number is not taught expressly in Nguyen. Shiau teaches adding and subtracting pseudo random numbers in the context of halftoning. By combination, the limitations of "subtracting said pseudo random number" and "adding said pseudo random number" are met.

**Regarding page 14, lines 20-25:** The present amendments to the claims and the newly added claims have all been fully considered by Examiner. The new grounds of rejection have been necessitated by the present amendments to the claims and the newly added claims, and are set forth in detail below.

Art Unit: 2625

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

3. Claims 1-11 and 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 1-11 and 21-22 recite methods which merely manipulate descriptive data, and are therefore non-statutory. Claims 1-11 and 21-22 do not provide any concrete, useful and tangible result since the methods recited in claims 1-11 and 21-22 merely manipulate data and do not, for example, provide any form of output. Thus, claims 1-11 and 21-22 are merely algorithms which internally manipulate data, and are therefore non-statutory. While the methods recited therein may be used as part of an overall system or method which does generate some kind of output or some other form of concrete, useful and tangible result, said methods are now recited do not provide such a result.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nguyen (US Patent 5,892,851) in view of Metaxas (US Patent 6,307,978 B1).

Regarding claim 1: Nguyen discloses a method of performing error diffusion comprising the steps of:

- simultaneously processing image data for at least two pixels (figure 5(100,500(associated pixels)) of Nguyen) in a row of pixels (figure 5(510) of Nguyen), said at least two pixels comprising a first group of pixels (figure 5(100(associated pixels)) of Nguyen) and a last pixel (figure 5(500(associated pixels)) of Nguyen) (column 4, lines 1-7 of Nguyen). A four-weight filter (figure 5(100) of Nguyen) is applied to all but the last one of the pixels in a segment of the image row (column 4, lines 6-7 of Nguyen) and a three-weight filter (figure 5(500) of Nguyen) is applied to the last pixel in said segment (column 4, lines 4-5 of Nguyen). Each segment of the image row is computed in parallel (column 3, lines 55-59 of Nguyen). The image rows (figure 5(510) of Nguyen) are processed one image row at a time (column 3, lines 18-19 of Nguyen), as demonstrated in the example embodiment in column 5, lines 35-40 of Nguyen. Since the next image row is to be processed next, then the last pixel abuts the group of pixels to be processed next.
- reducing the precision of said image data to produce a modified image data word (column 3, lines 7-10 of Nguyen) and an error word for each pixel (column 3, lines 5-7 of Nguyen). Since the image is originally a continuous-tone image and is transformed into a halftone image (column 3, lines 7-10 of Nguyen), then the precision of said modified image data is reduced since a halftone image, by definiti-

Art Unit: 2625

on, comprises only one bit per pixel and a continuous-tone image, by definition, comprises more than one bit per pixel. Error diffusion processing of image data (column 3, lines 5-7 of Nguyen), by definition, produces an error word for each pixel based on the difference between the halftone value and the original continuous-tone value, and then diffuses said error to other pixels.

- propagating a portion of said error word for each pixel in said first group to at least two pixels in a next row of pixels (figure 5(100(associated pixels)); column 3, lines 21-25; and column 4, lines 6-7 of Nguyen). The four-weight filter (figure 5(100) of Nguyen) is used for all of the pixels of the segment except for the last one (figure 5 and column 4, lines 6-7 of Nguyen). A portion of said error word for each pixel using said four-weight pixel (first group) is propagated to two pixels (figure 3(360,370) of Nguyen) in the next row of pixels, as demonstrated by the error diffusion arrows of figure 5(100) of Nguyen and the error diffusion propagation shown in figure 3 of Nguyen in which the error of pixel 100 is propagated to pixels 360 and 370, which are clearly in the next row to be processed (column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen).
- propagating a first portion of said error word for said last pixel to at least one pixel in said next row of pixels and a second portion of said error word for said last pixel to at least one pixel in said group of pixels to be processed next (figure 5(500 (associated pixels)) and column 4, lines 1-5 of Nguyen). Figure 6 of Nguyen shows the three-weight filter (column 2, lines 53-55 of Nguyen) used for the last pixel of each segment (column 4, lines 4-5 of

Art Unit: 2625

Nguyen). Error is propagated from said last pixel into the next row using said three-weight filter (column 4, lines 1-5 of Nguyen). As can clearly be seen from figure 5 of Nguyen, the error portions corresponding to figure 6(630) and figure 6(620) of Nguyen (first portion) are each propagated to a pixel in said next row of pixels and the error portion corresponding to figure 6(610) of Nguyen (second portion) is propagated into the first pixel of the segment below and to the right of said last pixel. The segment below and to the right of said last pixel is to be processed next since all segments of a row are processed in parallel (column 3, lines 55-59 of Nguyen).

Nguyen does not disclose expressly that said group of pixels to be processed next, which are abutted by said last pixel, are in said row of pixels.

Metaxas discloses a group of pixels to be processed next which are abutted by the last pixel of the group of pixels that are being processed (figure 3; figure 5; and column 4, lines 48-55 of Metaxas). Error diffusion processing is performed in a diagonal manner (figure 5 and column 4, lines 48-55 of Metaxas). Furthermore, a pixel is only processed after all of the pixels from which said pixel depends have been processed. Thus (referring to figure 5 of Metaxas), the first pixel of the first row of  $A_{k-1}$  is processed only after the last pixel of the first row of  $A_k$  is processed. Thus, the last pixel of the first group of pixels to be processed abuts the group of pixels to be processed next in said row of pixel.

Nguyen and Metaxas are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely parallel error diffusion. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of



Art Unit: 2625

ordinary skill in the art to combine the parallel processing method taught by Nguyen with the parallel processing method taught by Metaxas. Thus combined, the individual area (such as  $A_K$  in figure 5 of Metaxas) would be processed according to the method of Nguyen while the overall image would be processed according to the method of Metaxas. Therefore, the length "d" in figure 5 of Metaxas would be broken into two or more sections to be processed in parallel, such as shown in figure 5 of Nguyen. When the last pixel of  $A_K$  in figure 5 of Metaxas is processed, the next group to be processed, which is the first group in the portion of  $A_{K-1}$  on the same row, is processed according to the method of Metaxas. The motivation for doing so would have been that the first pixel of the first group in  $A_{K-1}$  cannot be processed until all of the pixels from which said pixel depends have been processed (column 4, lines 18-20 of Metaxas), which includes the last pixel of the last group in  $A_K$ . Thus, processing the set of groups in  $A_K$  in figure 5 of Metaxas in parallel (divided in accordance figure 5 of Nguyen) will speed up the overall error diffusion processing. Since the set of pixels in  $A_{K-1}$  must wait for the last pixel in  $A_K$ , if all the pixels for one row of  $A_K$  are processed faster, then the processing of  $A_{K-1}$  will occur sooner. Thus, while the processing of  $A_K$  may cause a slight loss of accuracy owing to the fact that the error between the parallel processed groups (according to Nguyen) of a single row of  $A_K$  cannot be diffused between each other, this is greatly outweighed by the tremendous increase in speed. The combined system of Nguyen and Metaxas would be faster than the system of Metaxas alone, owing to the increased parallelism, and more accurate than the system of Nguyen alone, owing to the propagation of error diffusion between areas such

as  $A_k$  and  $A_{k-1}$ . Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Metaxas with Nguyen to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

6. Claims 2-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nguyen (US Patent 5,892,851) in view of Metaxas (US Patent 6,307,978 B1) and Shiau (US Patent 5,880,857).

Regarding claim 2: Nguyen discloses dividing the error word for each pixel in the first group (figure 5(100) of Nguyen) into a first and second portion (column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen). The error word is diffused to other pixels using Floyd-Steinberg error diffusion (column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen), which diffuses the error word in portions (column 4, lines 27-32 of Nguyen). The process of error diffusion adds said first and second error words to image data for a first (figure 3(360) of Nguyen) and second pixel (figure 3(370) of Nguyen) in the next row of pixels (figure 3 and column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen). As defined in the art, error diffusion requires that the weighted, diffused errors be added to the appropriate pixels in order to propagate the thresholding error for each pixel.

Nguyen in view of Metaxas does not disclose expressly generating a pseudo-random number; subtracting said pseudo-random number from said first portion to produce a first modified error word; and adding said pseudo-random number to said second portion to produce a second modified error word.

Shiau discloses:

- generating a pseudo-random number (column 5, lines 15-18 of Shiau).

- adding said pseudo-random number to image values (column 5, lines 29-32 of Shiau). The pseudo-random number can be positive or negative (column 5, lines 17-18 of Shiau). The addition of a negative pseudo-random number is the same as the subtraction of a positive pseudo-random number of the same magnitude.

Nguyen in view of Metaxas is combinable with Shiau because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely error diffusion of image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to subtract a pseudo-random number from said first portion, thus producing a first modified error word; and add said pseudo-random number to said second portion, thus producing a second modified error word. If said pseudo-random number is subtracted from said first portion, said pseudo-random number would need to be added to said second portion since, as is well known in the art, the total weights from an error diffusion filter need to add up to about 1, but no more than 1, in order to maintain numerical stability. The motivation for doing so would have been to defeat visual artifacts of a regular and deterministic nature (column 1, line 66 to column 2, line 1 of Shiau). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Shiau with Nguyen in view of Metaxas to obtain the invention as specified in claim 2.

**Regarding claim 3:** Nguyen discloses that said first modified error word is added to image pixel data for a pixel (figure 3(360) of Nguyen) directly below the pixel (figure 3(310) of Nguyen) generating the error signal (column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen). The application of error diffusion (column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen) implies that a weighted error word, such as said first modified error word, is added to a corresponding

pixel since, as is well known in the art, this is the basic process of error diffusion.

**Regarding claim 4:** Nguyen discloses that said second modified error word is added to image pixel data for a pixel (figure 3(370) of Nguyen) directly below and to the right of the pixel (figure 3(310) of Nguyen) generating the error signal (column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen).

**Regarding claim 5:** Nguyen discloses dividing the error word for each pixel in the second group (figure 5(500) of Nguyen) into a first (figure 6(620) of Nguyen) and second portion (figure 6(610) of Nguyen) (column 4, lines 4-5 and lines 27-32 of Nguyen). The error word is diffused to other pixels using a modified Floyd-Steinberg error diffusion (column 4, lines 27-29 of Nguyen), which diffuses the error word in portions (column 4, lines 27-32 of Nguyen). For said second group, the error filter is modified from what is shown in figure 3 to redistribute the error diffusion that would normally go from figure 3(310) to figure 3(330) of Nguyen (column 3, lines 59-62 of Nguyen). The process of error diffusion adds said first error word to image data for a pixel (figure 3(360) of Nguyen) in the next row of pixels (figure 3 and column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen). Since each segment of a row is processed in parallel by rows (column 3, lines 55-59 of Nguyen), said second error word is added to image data for a pixel (figure 3(370) of Nguyen) in said group of pixels to be processed next (figure 5 and column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen). As can be seen in figure 5 of Nguyen, the pixel to which said second error word is added (figure 3(370) of Nguyen) is in the segment which is below the segment that is the immediate right of the last pixel (figure 3

(310) of Nguyen), and is thus in said group of pixels to be processed next.

Nguyen in view of Metaxas does not disclose expressly generating a pseudo-random number; subtracting said pseudo-random number from said first portion to produce a first modified error word; and adding said pseudo-random number to said second portion to produce a second modified error word.

Shiau discloses:

- generating a pseudo-random number (column 5, lines 15-18 of Shiau).
- adding said pseudo-random number to image values (column 5, lines 29-32 of Shiau). The pseudo-random number can be positive or negative (column 5, lines 17-18 of Shiau). The addition of a negative pseudo-random number is the same as the subtraction of a positive pseudo-random number of the same magnitude.

Nguyen in view of Metaxas is combinable with Shiau because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely error diffusion of image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to subtract a pseudo-random number from said first portion, thus producing a first modified error word; and add said pseudo-random number to said second portion, thus producing a second modified error word. If said pseudo-random number is subtracted from said first portion, said pseudo-random number would need to be added to said second portion since, as is well known in the art, the total weights from an error diffusion filter need to add up to about 1, but no more than 1, in order to maintain numerical stability. The motivation for doing so would have been to defeat visual artifacts of a regular and deterministic nature

(column 1, line 66 to column 2, line 1 of Shiau). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Shiau with Nguyen in view of Metaxas to obtain the invention as specified in claim 5.

**Regarding claim 6:** The arguments regarding claim 5 are incorporated herein. As stated, the pseudo-random number can be positive or negative (column 5, lines 17-18 of Shiau); and the addition of a negative pseudo-random number is the same as the subtraction of a positive pseudo-random number of the same magnitude. Therefore, adding said pseudo random number to said first portion, as stated in claim 6, performs the same operations as adding a negative pseudo random number to said first portion, which is the subtraction stated in claim 5. Likewise, adding a negative pseudo random number, which is the subtraction stated in claim 6, to said second portion performs the same operations as adding a pseudo random number to said second portion, as stated in claim 5. Furthermore, if said pseudo-random number is added to said first portion, said pseudo-random number would need to be subtracted from said second portion since, as is well known in the art, the total weights from an error diffusion filter need to add up to about 1, but no more than 1, in order to maintain numerical stability.

**Regarding claim 7:** Nguyen discloses dividing the error word for each pixel in the first group (figure 5(100) of Nguyen) into a first and second portion (column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen). The error word is diffused to other pixels using Floyd-Steinberg error diffusion (column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen), which diffuses the error word in portions (column 4, lines 27-32 of Nguyen). The process of error diffusion adds said first and second error words to image data for a first (figure 3(360) of Nguyen) and second pixel (figure 3(370) of

Nguyen) in the next row of pixels (figure 3 and column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen).

Nguyen in view of Metaxas does not disclose expressly generating a first and second pseudo-random number; adding said first pseudo-random number to said first portion to produce a first modified error word; and adding said second pseudo-random number to said second portion to produce a second modified error word.

Shiau discloses:

- generating a plurality of pseudo-random numbers (column 5, lines 15-18 of Shiau).
- adding said pseudo-random numbers to image values (column 5, lines 29-32 of Shiau).

Nguyen in view of Metaxas is combinable with Shiau because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely error diffusion of image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the first of a plurality of pseudo-random numbers to said first portion, thus producing a first modified error word; and add the second of a plurality of pseudo-random numbers to said second portion, thus producing a second modified error word. The motivation for doing so would have been to defeat visual artifacts of a regular and deterministic nature (column 1, line 66 to column 2, line 1 of Shiau). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Shiau with Nguyen in view of Metaxas to obtain the invention as specified in claim 7.

**Regarding claim 8:** Nguyen discloses dividing the error word for each pixel in the second group (figure 5(500) of Nguyen) into a first (figure 6(620) of Nguyen) and second portion (figure 6(610) of Nguyen) (column 4, lines 4-5 and lines

Art Unit: 2625

27-32 of Nguyen). The error word is diffused to other pixels using a modified Floyd-Steinberg error diffusion (column 4, lines 27-29 of Nguyen), which diffuses the error word in portions (column 4, lines 27-32 of Nguyen). For said second group, the error filter is modified from what is shown in figure 3 to redistribute the error diffusion that would normally go from figure 3(310) to figure 3(330) of Nguyen (column 3, lines 59-62 of Nguyen). The process of error diffusion adds said first error word to image data for a pixel (figure 3(360) of Nguyen) in the next row of pixels (figure 3 and column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen). Since each segment of a row is processed in parallel by rows (column 3, lines 55-59 of Nguyen), said second error word is added to image data for a pixel (figure 3(370) of Nguyen) in said group of pixels to be processed next (figure 5 and column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen). As can be seen in figure 5 of Nguyen, the pixel to which said second error word is added (figure 3(370) of Nguyen) is in the segment which is below the segment to the immediate right of the last pixel (figure 3(310) of Nguyen), and is thus in said group of pixels to be processed next.

Nguyen in view of Metaxas does not disclose expressly generating a first and second pseudo-random number; adding said first pseudo-random number to said first portion to produce a first modified error word; and adding said second pseudo-random number to said second portion to produce a second modified error word.

Shiau discloses:

- generating a plurality of pseudo-random numbers (column 5, lines 15-18 of Shiau).



- adding said pseudo-random numbers to image values (column 5, lines 29-32 of Shiau).

Nguyen in view of Metaxas is combinable with Shiau because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely error diffusion of image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the first of a plurality of pseudo-random numbers to said first portion, thus producing a first modified error word; and add the second of a plurality of pseudo-random numbers to said second portion, thus producing a second modified error word. The motivation for doing so would have been to defeat visual artifacts of a regular and deterministic nature (column 1, line 66 to column 2, line 1 of Shiau). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Shiau with Nguyen in view of Metaxas to obtain the invention as specified in claim 8.

**Regarding claim 9:** The arguments regarding claim 7 are incorporated herein. As stated, the pseudo-random number can be positive or negative (column 5, lines 17-18 of Shiau); and the addition of a negative pseudo-random number is the same as the subtraction of a positive pseudo-random number of the same magnitude. Therefore, adding a negative second pseudo random number, which is the subtraction stated in claim 9, to said second portion performs the same operations as adding a second pseudo random number to said second portion, as stated in claim 7. Furthermore, if both the first pseudo-random number and second pseudo-random number are positive and the first pseudo-random number is added to said first portion, then said second pseudo-random number should be subtracted from said second portion. As is well known in the art, the total weights from an error diffusion filter need to add up to about 1, but no more

than 1, in order to maintain numerical stability. Subtracting the second pseudo-random number from said second portion will help achieve numerical stability.

**Regarding claim 10:** The arguments regarding claim 8 are incorporated herein. As stated, the pseudo-random number can be positive or negative (column 5, lines 17-18 of Shiau); and the addition of a negative pseudo-random number is the same as the subtraction of a positive pseudo-random number of the same magnitude. Therefore, adding a negative second pseudo random number, which is the subtraction stated in claim 10, to said second portion performs the same operations as adding a second pseudo random number to said second portion, as stated in claim 8. Furthermore, if both the first pseudo-random number and second pseudo-random number are positive and the first pseudo-random number is added to said first portion, then said second pseudo-random number should be subtracted from said second portion. As is well known in the art, the total weights from an error diffusion filter need to add up to about 1, but no more than 1, in order to maintain numerical stability. Subtracting the second pseudo-random number from said second portion will help achieve numerical stability.

**Regarding claim 11:** The arguments regarding claim 8 are incorporated herein. As stated, the pseudo-random number can be positive or negative (column 5, lines 17-18 of Shiau); and the addition of a negative pseudo-random number is the same as the subtraction of a positive pseudo-random number of the same magnitude. Therefore, adding a negative first pseudo random number to said first portion, which is the subtraction stated in claim 11, performs the same operations as adding a first pseudo random number to said first portion, as stated in claim 8.

Furthermore, if both the first pseudo-random number and second pseudo-random number are positive and the first pseudo-random number is subtracted from said first portion, then said second pseudo-random number should be added to said second portion. As is well known in the art, the total weights from an error diffusion filter need to add up to about 1, but no more than 1, in order to maintain numerical stability. Adding the second pseudo-random number to said second portion will help achieve numerical stability.

7. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nguyen (US Patent 5,892,851) in view of Metaxas (US Patent 6,307,978 B1) and Delabastita (US Patent 6,118,513).

Regarding claim 12: Nguyen discloses a display system (figure 2 of Nguyen) comprising a controller (figure 2(200) of Nguyen) for receiving and processing pixilated image data (column 3, lines 5-10 of Nguyen). Said controller performs the method of claim 1, the arguments of which are incorporated herein.

Nguyen does not disclose expressly that said group of pixels to be processed next, which are abutted by said last pixel, are in said row of pixels; a light source for generating a beam of light along a first light path; and a light modulator for selectively modulating light along said first light path in response to image data signals from said controller.

Metaxas discloses a group of pixels to be processed next which are abutted by the last pixel of the group of pixels that are being processed (figure 3; figure 5; and column 4, lines 48-55 of Metaxas). Error diffusion processing is performed in a

diagonal manner (figure 5 and column 4, lines 48-55 of Metaxas). Furthermore, a pixel is only processed after all of the pixels from which said pixel depends have been processed. Thus (referring to figure 5 of Metaxas), the first pixel of the first row of  $A_{K-1}$  is processed only after the last pixel of the first row of  $A_K$  is processed. Thus, the last pixel of the first group of pixels to be processed abuts the group of pixels to be processed next in said row of pixel.

Nguyen and Metaxas are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely parallel error diffusion. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the parallel processing method taught by Nguyen with the parallel processing method taught by Metaxas. Thus combined, the individual area (such as  $A_K$  in figure 5 of Metaxas) would be processed according to the method of Nguyen while the overall image would be processed according to the method of Metaxas. Therefore, the length "d" in figure 5 of Metaxas would be broken into two or more sections to be processed in parallel, such as shown in figure 5 of Nguyen. When the last pixel of  $A_K$  in figure 5 of Metaxas is processed, the next group to be processed, which is the first group in the portion of  $A_{K-1}$  on the same row, is processed according to the method of Metaxas. The motivation for doing so would have been that the first pixel of the first group in  $A_{K-1}$  cannot be processed until all of the pixels from which said pixel depends have been processed (column 4, lines 18-20 of Metaxas), which includes the last pixel of the last group in  $A_K$ . Thus, processing the set of groups in  $A_K$  in figure 5 of Metaxas in parallel (divided in accordance figure 5 of Nguyen) will speed up the overall error diffusion processing. Since the set

of pixels in  $A_{K-1}$  must wait for the last pixel in  $A_K$ , if all the pixels for one row of  $A_K$  are processed faster, then the processing of  $A_{K-1}$  will occur sooner. Thus, while the processing of  $A_K$  may cause a slight loss of accuracy owing to the fact that the error between the parallel processed groups (according to Nguyen) of a single row of  $A_K$  cannot be diffused between each other, this is greatly outweighed by the tremendous increase in speed. The combined system of Nguyen and Metaxas would be faster than the system of Metaxas alone, owing to the increased parallelism, and more accurate than the system of Nguyen alone, owing to the propagation of error diffusion between areas such as  $A_K$  and  $A_{K-1}$ . Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Metaxas with Nguyen.

Nguyen in view of Metaxas does not disclose expressly a light source for generating a beam of light along a first light path; and a light modulator for selectively modulating light along said first light path in response to image data signals from said controller.

Delabastita discloses a light source (figure 1(3) of Delabastita) for generating a beam of light along a first light path (column 3, lines 45-49 of Delabastita); and a light modulator (figure 1(9) of Delabastita) for selectively modulating light along said first light path in response to image data signals from said controller (column 3, lines 49-55 of Delabastita). The hardware (figure 1(9) of Delabastita) controls the rasterization of the image based on the received density values (column 3, lines 49-55 of Delabastita). The density values are processed using error diffusion (column 3, line 67 to column 4, line 4 of Delabastita) and compared with a

threshold, which results in outputting either a 1 or a 0 (column 4, lines 4, lines 4-12 of Delabastita).

Nguyen in view of Metaxas is combinable with Delabastita because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely image data processing. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the device of Delabastita to output the halftone data determined by the system of Nguyen. The motivation for doing so would have been to be able to copy the halftoned image data onto light-sensitive materials (column 4, lines 45-50 of Delabastita). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Delabastita with Nguyen in view of Metaxas to obtain the invention as specified in claim 12.

8. Claims 13-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nguyen (US Patent 5,892,851) in view of Metaxas (US Patent 6,307,978 B1), Delabastita (US Patent 6,118,513), and Shiau (US Patent 5,880,857).

Regarding claim 13: Nguyen discloses that said controller (figure 2(200) of Nguyen) divides the error word for each pixel in the first group (figure 5(100) of Nguyen) into a first and second portion (column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen). The error word is diffused to other pixels using Floyd-Steinberg error diffusion (column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen), which diffuses the error word in portions (column 4, lines 27-32 of Nguyen). The process of error diffusion adds said first and second error words to image data for a first (figure 3(360) of Nguyen) and second pixel (figure 3(370) of Nguyen) in the next row of pixels (figure 3 and column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen).

Nguyen in view of Metaxas and Delabastita does not disclose expressly generating a pseudo-random number; subtracting said pseudo-random number from said first portion to produce a first modified error word; and adding said pseudo-random number to said second portion to produce a second modified error word.

Shiau discloses:

- generating a pseudo-random number (column 5, lines 15-18 of Shiau).
- adding said pseudo-random number to image values (column 5, lines 29-32 of Shiau). The pseudo-random number can be positive or negative (column 5, lines 17-18 of Shiau). The addition of a negative pseudo-random number is the same as the subtraction of a positive pseudo-random number of the same magnitude.

Nguyen in view of Metaxas and Delabastita is combinable with Shiau because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely image data processing. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have said controller subtract a pseudo-random number from said first portion, thus producing a first modified error word; and add said pseudo-random number to said second portion, thus producing a second modified error word. If said pseudo-random number is subtracted from said first portion, said pseudo-random number would need to be added to said second portion since, as is well known in the art, the total weights from an error diffusion filter need to add up to about 1, but no more than 1, in order to maintain numerical stability. The motivation for doing so would have been to defeat visual artifacts of a regular and deterministic nature (column 1, line 66 to column 2, line 1 of Shiau). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Shiau

with Nguyen in view of Metaxas and Delabastita to obtain the invention as specified in claim 13.

**Regarding claim 14:** Nguyen discloses that said controller (figure 2(200) of Nguyen) divides the error word for each pixel in the second group (figure 5(500) of Nguyen) into a first (figure 6(620) of Nguyen) and second portion (figure 6(610) of Nguyen) (column 4, lines 4-5 and lines 27-32 of Nguyen). The error word is diffused to other pixels using a modified Floyd-Steinberg error diffusion (column 4, lines 27-29 of Nguyen), which diffuses the error word in portions (column 4, lines 27-32 of Nguyen). For said second group, the error filter is modified from what is shown in figure 3 to redistribute the error diffusion that would normally go from figure 3(310) to figure 3(330) of Nguyen (column 3, lines 59-62 of Nguyen). The process of error diffusion adds said first error word to image data for a pixel (figure 3(360) of Nguyen) in the next row of pixels (figure 3 and column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen). Since each segment of a row is processed in parallel by rows (column 3, lines 55-59 of Nguyen), said second error word is added to image data for a pixel (figure 3(370) of Nguyen) in said group of pixels to be processed next (figure 5 and column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen). As can be seen in figure 5 of Nguyen, the pixel to which said second error word is added (figure 3(370) of Nguyen) is in the segment which is below the segment to the immediate right of the last pixel (figure 3(310) of Nguyen), and is thus in said group of pixels to be processed next.

Nguyen in view of Metaxas and Delabastita does not disclose expressly generating a pseudo-random number; subtracting said pseudo-random number from said first portion to produce a first



modified error word; and adding said pseudo-random number to said second portion to produce a second modified error word.

Shiau discloses:

- generating a pseudo-random number (column 5, lines 15-18 of Shiau).
- adding said pseudo-random number to image values (column 5, lines 29-32 of Shiau). The pseudo-random number can be positive or negative (column 5, lines 17-18 of Shiau). The addition of a negative pseudo-random number is the same as the subtraction of a positive pseudo-random number of the same magnitude.

Nguyen in view of Metaxas and Delabastita is combinable with Shiau because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely image data processing. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have said controller subtract a pseudo-random number from said first portion, thus producing a first modified error word; and add said pseudo-random number to said second portion, thus producing a second modified error word. If said pseudo-random number is subtracted from said first portion, said pseudo-random number would need to be added to said second portion since, as is well known in the art, the total weights from an error diffusion filter need to add up to about 1, but no more than 1, in order to maintain numerical stability. The motivation for doing so would have been to defeat visual artifacts of a regular and deterministic nature (column 1, line 66 to column 2, line 1 of Shiau). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Shiau with Nguyen in view of Metaxas and Delabastita to obtain the invention as specified in claim 14.

**Regarding claim 15:** The arguments regarding claim 14 are incorporated herein. As stated, the pseudo-random number can be positive or negative (column 5, lines 17-18 of Shiau); and the addition of a negative pseudo-random number is the same as the subtraction of a positive pseudo-random number of the same magnitude. Therefore, adding said pseudo random number to said first portion, as stated in claim 15, performs the same operations as adding a negative pseudo random number to said first portion, which is the subtraction stated in claim 14. Likewise, adding a negative pseudo random number, which is the subtraction stated in claim 15, to said second portion performs the same operations as adding a pseudo random number to said second portion, as stated in claim 14. Furthermore, if said pseudo-random number is added to said first portion, said pseudo-random number would need to be subtracted from said second portion since, as is well known in the art, the total weights from an error diffusion filter need to add up to about 1, but no more than 1, in order to maintain numerical stability.

**Regarding claim 16:** Nguyen discloses that said controller (figure 2(200) of Nguyen) divides the error word for each pixel in the first group (figure 5(100) of Nguyen) into a first and second portion (column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen). The error word is diffused to other pixels using Floyd-Steinberg error diffusion (column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen), which diffuses the error word in portions (column 4, lines 27-32 of Nguyen). The process of error diffusion adds said first and second error words to image data for a first (figure 3(360) of Nguyen) and second pixel (figure 3(370) of Nguyen) in the next row of pixels (figure 3 and column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen).

Nguyen in view of Metaxas and Delabastita does not disclose expressly generating a first and second pseudo-random number; adding said first pseudo-random number to said first portion to produce a first modified error word; and adding said second pseudo-random number to said second portion to produce a second modified error word.

Shiau discloses:

- generating a plurality of pseudo-random numbers (column 5, lines 15-18 of Shiau).
- adding said pseudo-random numbers to image values (column 5, lines 29-32 of Shiau).

Nguyen in view of Metaxas and Delabastita is combinable with Shiau because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely image data processing. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use said controller to add the first of a plurality of pseudo-random numbers to said first portion, thus producing a first modified error word; and add the second of a plurality of pseudo-random numbers to said second portion, thus producing a second modified error word. The motivation for doing so would have been to defeat visual artifacts of a regular and deterministic nature (column 1, line 66 to column 2, line 1 of Shiau). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Shiau with Nguyen in view of Metaxas and Delabastita to obtain the invention as specified in claim 16.

**Regarding claim 17:** Nguyen discloses that said controller (figure 2(200) of Nguyen) divides the error word for each pixel in the second group (figure 5(500) of Nguyen) into a first (figure 6(620) of Nguyen) and second portion (figure 6(610) of Nguyen) (column 4, lines 4-5 and lines 27-32 of Nguyen). The

error word is diffused to other pixels using a modified Floyd-Steinberg error diffusion (column 4, lines 27-29 of Nguyen), which diffuses the error word in portions (column 4, lines 27-32 of Nguyen). For said second group, the error filter is modified from what is shown in figure 3 to redistribute the error diffusion that would normally go from figure 3(310) to figure 3 (330) of Nguyen (column 3, lines 59-62 of Nguyen). The process of error diffusion adds said first error word to image data for a pixel (figure 3(360) of Nguyen) in the next row of pixels (figure 3 and column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen). Since each segment of a row is processed in parallel by rows (column 3, lines 55-59 of Nguyen), said second error word is added to image data for a pixel (figure 3(370) of Nguyen) in said group of pixels to be processed next (figure 5 and column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen). As can be seen in figure 5 of Nguyen, the pixel to which said second error word is added (figure 3(370) of Nguyen) is in the segment which is below the segment to the immediate right of the last pixel (figure 3(310) of Nguyen), and is thus in said group of pixels to be processed next.

Nguyen in view of Metaxas and Delabastita does not disclose expressly generating a first and second pseudo-random number; adding said first pseudo-random number to said first portion to produce a first modified error word; and adding said second pseudo-random number to said second portion to produce a second modified error word.

Shiau discloses:

- generating a plurality of pseudo-random numbers (column 5, lines 15-18 of Shiau).
- adding said pseudo-random numbers to image values (column 5, lines 29-32 of Shiau).

Nguyen in view of Metaxas and Delabastita is combinable with Shiau because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely image data processing. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have said controller add the first of a plurality of pseudo-random numbers to said first portion, thus producing a first modified error word; and add the second of a plurality of pseudo-random numbers to said second portion, thus producing a second modified error word. The motivation for doing so would have been to defeat visual artifacts of a regular and deterministic nature (column 1, line 66 to column 2, line 1 of Shiau). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Shiau with Nguyen in view of Metaxas and Delabastita to obtain the invention as specified in claim 17.

**Regarding claim 18:** The arguments regarding claim 16 are incorporated herein. As stated, the pseudo-random number can be positive or negative (column 5, lines 17-18 of Shiau); and the addition of a negative pseudo-random number is the same as the subtraction of a positive pseudo-random number of the same magnitude. Therefore, adding a negative second pseudo random number, which is the subtraction stated in claim 18, to said second portion performs the same operations as adding a second pseudo random number to said second portion, as stated in claim 16. Furthermore, if both the first pseudo-random number and second pseudo-random number are positive and the first pseudo-random number is added to said first portion, then said second pseudo-random number should be subtracted from said second portion. As is well known in the art, the total weights from an error diffusion filter need to add up to about 1, but no more than 1, in order to maintain numerical stability. Subtracting

the second pseudo-random number from said second portion will help achieve numerical stability.

**Regarding claim 19:** The arguments regarding claim 17 are incorporated herein. As stated, the pseudo-random number can be positive or negative (column 5, lines 17-18 of Shiau); and the addition of a negative pseudo-random number is the same as the subtraction of a positive pseudo-random number of the same magnitude. Therefore, adding a negative second pseudo random number, which is the subtraction stated in claim 19, to said second portion performs the same operations as adding a second pseudo random number to said second portion, as stated in claim 17. Furthermore, if both the first pseudo-random number and second pseudo-random number are positive and the first pseudo-random number is added to said first portion, then said second pseudo-random number should be subtracted from said second portion. As is well known in the art, the total weights from an error diffusion filter need to add up to about 1, but no more than 1, in order to maintain numerical stability. Subtracting the second pseudo-random number from said second portion will help achieve numerical stability.

**Regarding claim 20:** The arguments regarding claim 17 are incorporated herein. As stated, the pseudo-random number can be positive or negative (column 5, lines 17-18 of Shiau); and the addition of a negative pseudo-random number is the same as the subtraction of a positive pseudo-random number of the same magnitude. Therefore, adding a negative first pseudo random number to said first portion, which is the subtraction stated in claim 20, performs the same operations as adding a first pseudo random number to said first portion, as stated in claim 17. Furthermore, if both the first pseudo-random number and second

Art Unit: 2625

pseudo-random number are positive and the first pseudo-random number is subtracted from said first portion, then said second pseudo-random number should be added to said second portion. As is well known in the art, the total weights from an error diffusion filter need to add up to about 1, but no more than 1, in order to maintain numerical stability. Adding the second pseudo-random number to said second portion will help achieve numerical stability.

9. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nguyen (US Patent 5,892,851) in view of Metaxas (US Patent 6,307,978 B1) and Yamada (US Patent 6,556,214 B1).

Regarding claim 21: Nguyen discloses a method of performing error diffusion, the method comprising the steps of:

- simultaneously processing image data for at least two pixels (figure 5(100,500(associated pixels)) of Nguyen) in a row of pixels (figure 5(510) of Nguyen), said at least two pixels comprising a first group of pixels (figure 5(100(associated pixels)) of Nguyen) and a last pixel (figure 5(500(associated pixels)) of Nguyen) (column 4, lines 1-7 of Nguyen). A four-weight filter (figure 5(100) of Nguyen) is applied to all but the last one of the pixels in a segment of the image row (column 4, lines 6-7 of Nguyen) and a three-weight filter (figure 5(500) of Nguyen) is applied to the last pixel in said segment (column 4, lines 4-5 of Nguyen). Each segment of the image row is computed in parallel (column 3, lines 55-59 of Nguyen). The image rows (figure 5(510) of Nguyen) are processed one image row at a time (column 3, lines 18-19 of Nguyen), as demonstrated in

Art Unit: 2625

the example embodiment in column 5, lines 35-40 of Nguyen. Since the next image row is to be processed next, then the last pixel abuts the group of pixels to be processed next.

- reducing the precision of said image data to produce a modified image data word (column 3, lines 7-10 of Nguyen) and an error word for each pixel (column 3, lines 5-7 of Nguyen). Since the image is originally a continuous-tone image and is transformed into a halftone image (column 3, lines 7-10 of Nguyen), then the precision of said modified image data is reduced since a halftone image, by definition, comprises only one bit per pixel and a continuous-tone image, by definition, comprises more than one bit per pixel. Error diffusion processing of image data (column 3, lines 5-7 of Nguyen), by definition, produces an error word for each pixel based on the difference between the halftone value and the original continuous-tone value, and then diffuses said error to other pixels.
- propagating portions of said error word for each pixel in said first group to pixels in said next row of pixels (figure 5(100(associated pixels))); column 3, lines 21-25; and column 4, lines 6-7 of Nguyen). The four-weight filter (figure 5(100) of Nguyen) is used for all of the pixels of the segment except for the last one (figure 5 and column 4, lines 6-7 of Nguyen). A portion of said error word for each pixel using said four-weight pixel (first group) is propagated to two pixels (figure 3(360,370) of Nguyen) in the next row of pixels, as demonstrated by the error diffusion arrows of figure 5(100) of Nguyen and the error diffusion propagation shown in figure 3 of Nguyen in which the error of pixel 100 is propagated to pixels 360 and 370,



which are clearly in the next row to be processed (column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen).

- propagating a first portion of said error word for said last pixel to at least one pixel in said next row of pixels and a second portion of said error word for said last pixel to at least one pixel in said group of pixels to be processed next (figure 5(500 (associated pixels)) and column 4, lines 1-5 of Nguyen). Figure 6 of Nguyen shows the three-weight filter (column 2, lines 53-55 of Nguyen) used for the last pixel of each segment (column 4, lines 4-5 of Nguyen). Error is propagated from said last pixel into the next row using said three-weight filter (column 4, lines 1-5 of Nguyen). As can clearly be seen from figure 5 of Nguyen, the error portions corresponding to figure 6(630) and figure 6(620) of Nguyen (first portion) are each propagated to a pixel in said next row of pixels and the error portion corresponding to figure 6(610) of Nguyen (second portion) is propagated into the first pixel of the segment below and to the right of said last pixel. The segment below and to the right of said last pixel is to be processed next since all segments of a row are processed in parallel (column 3, lines 55-59 of Nguyen).

Nguyen does not disclose expressly that said group of pixels to be processed next, which are abutted by said last pixel, are in said row of pixels; and that portions of said error word for each pixel in said first group is propagated *only* to pixels in a next row of pixels.

Metaxas discloses a group of pixels to be processed next which are abutted by the last pixel of the group of pixels that are being processed (figure 3; figure 5; and column 4, lines 48-

55 of Metaxas). Error diffusion processing is performed in a diagonal manner (figure 5 and column 4, lines 48-55 of Metaxas). Furthermore, a pixel is only processed after all of the pixels from which said pixel depends have been processed. Thus (referring to figure 5 of Metaxas), the first pixel of the first row of  $A_{K-1}$  is processed only after the last pixel of the first row of  $A_K$  is processed. Thus, the last pixel of the first group of pixels to be processed abuts the group of pixels to be processed next in said row of pixel.

Nguyen and Metaxas are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely parallel error diffusion. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the parallel processing method taught by Nguyen with the parallel processing method taught by Metaxas. Thus combined, the individual area (such as  $A_K$  in figure 5 of Metaxas) would be processed according to the method of Nguyen while the overall image would be processed according to the method of Metaxas. Therefore, the length "d" in figure 5 of Metaxas would be broken into two or more sections to be processed in parallel, such as shown in figure 5 of Nguyen. When the last pixel of  $A_K$  in figure 5 of Metaxas is processed, the next group to be processed, which is the first group in the portion of  $A_{K-1}$  on the same row, is processed according to the method of Metaxas. The motivation for doing so would have been that the first pixel of the first group in  $A_{K-1}$  cannot be processed until all of the pixels from which said pixel depends have been processed (column 4, lines 18-20 of Metaxas), which includes the last pixel of the last group in  $A_K$ . Thus, processing the set of groups in  $A_K$  in figure 5 of Metaxas in parallel (divided in accordance figure 5 of Nguyen) will

Art Unit: 2625

speed up the overall error diffusion processing. Since the set of pixels in  $A_{K-1}$  must wait for the last pixel in  $A_K$ , if all the pixels for one row of  $A_K$  are processed faster, then the processing of  $A_{K-1}$  will occur sooner. Thus, while the processing of  $A_K$  may cause a slight loss of accuracy owing to the fact that the error between the parallel processed groups (according to Nguyen) of a single row of  $A_K$  cannot be diffused between each other, this is greatly outweighed by the tremendous increase in speed. The combined system of Nguyen and Metaxas would be faster than the system of Metaxas alone, owing to the increased parallelism, and more accurate than the system of Nguyen alone, owing to the propagation of error diffusion between areas such as  $A_K$  and  $A_{K-1}$ . Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Metaxas with Nguyen.

Nguyen in view of Metaxas does not disclose expressly that portions of said error word for each pixel in said first group is propagated only to pixels in a next row of pixels.

Yamada discloses propagating an error word for each pixel in a first group of pixels only to pixels in a next row of pixels (figures 7A-7B and column 13, lines 8-25 of Yamada).

Nguyen in view of Metaxas is combinable with Yamada because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely parallel error diffusion. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to propagate the error word portions only to pixels in the next row of pixels, as taught by Yamada. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide more time for computations if needed (column 2, line 57-65 of Yamada), or if the processor is fast, then the error diffusion processing can be performed faster since less time would be required. For the parallel processing

system taught by Nguyen, this would provide for greater parallelism and speed of processing between pixel rows. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Yamada with Nguyen in view of Metaxas to obtain the invention as specified in claim 21.

10. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nguyen (US Patent 5,892,851) in view of Metaxas (US Patent 6,307,978 B1), Yamada (US Patent 6,556,214 B1), and Shiau (US Patent 5,880,857).

Regarding claim 22: Nguyen discloses dividing the error word for each pixel in the first group (figure 5(100) of Nguyen) into a first and a second portion (column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen). The error word is diffused to other pixels using Floyd-Steinberg error diffusion (column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen), which diffuses the error word in portions (column 4, lines 27-32 of Nguyen). The process of error diffusion adds said first and second error words to image data for a first (figure 3(360) of Nguyen) and second pixel (figure 3(370) of Nguyen) in the next row of pixels (figure 3 and column 3, lines 21-25 of Nguyen). As defined in the art, error diffusion requires that the weighted, diffused errors be added to the appropriate pixels in order to propagate the thresholding error for each pixel.

Nguyen in view of Metaxas does not disclose expressly generating a pseudo-random number; subtracting said pseudo-random number from said first portion to produce a first modified error word; adding said pseudo-random number to said second portion to produce a second modified error word; and adding said first and said second modified error words to image data in said next row of pixels.

Yamada discloses adding a first and a second portion of an error word to image data in the next row of pixels (figures 7A-7B and column 13, lines 8-25 of Yamada).

Nguyen in view of Metaxas is combinable with Yamada because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely parallel error diffusion. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the error word portions to the respective pixels in the next row of pixels, as taught by Yamada. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide more time for computations if needed (column 2, line 57-65 of Yamada), or if the processor is fast, then the error diffusion processing can be performed faster since less time would be required. For the parallel processing system taught by Nguyen, this would provide for greater parallelism and speed of processing between pixel rows. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Yamada with Nguyen in view of Metaxas.

Nguyen in view of Metaxas and Yamada does not disclose expressly generating a pseudo-random number; subtracting said pseudo-random number from said first portion to produce a first modified error word; adding said pseudo-random number to said second portion to produce a second modified error word; and that said first and said second portions of said error word added to the next row of pixels are specifically said first and said second modified error words.

Shiau discloses:

- generating a pseudo-random number (column 5, lines 15-18 of Shiau).
- adding said pseudo-random number to image values (column 5, lines 29-32 of Shiau). The pseudo-random number can be

Art Unit: 2625

positive or negative (column 5, lines 17-18 of Shiau). The addition of a negative pseudo-random number is the same as the subtraction of a positive pseudo-random number of the same magnitude.

Nguyen in view of Metaxas and Yamada is combinable with Shiau because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely error diffusion of image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to subtract a pseudo-random number from said first portion, thus producing a first modified error word; and add said pseudo-random number to said second portion, thus producing a second modified error word. If said pseudo-random number is subtracted from said first portion, said pseudo-random number would need to be added to said second portion since, as is well known in the art, the total weights from an error diffusion filter need to add up to about 1, but no more than 1, in order to maintain numerical stability. Also, since the pseudo-random number is added or subtracted to the respective portion of the error word before error propagation, said first and said second portions of said error word added to the next row of pixels would therefore be said first and said second modified error words taught by Shiau. The motivation for doing so would have been to defeat visual artifacts of a regular and deterministic nature (column 1, line 66 to column 2, line 1 of Shiau). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Shiau with Nguyen in view of Metaxas to obtain the invention as specified in claim 22.

**Conclusion**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James A. Thompson whose telephone number is 571-272-7441. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David K. Moore can be reached on 571-272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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03 October 2006

James A. Thompson  
Examiner  
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